

(d) The coating in the finished form in which it is to contact food, when extracted with the solvent or solvents characterizing the type of food, and under the conditions of its intended use as shown in table 1 and 2 of § 175.300(d) (using 20 percent alcohol as the solvent when the type of food contains approximately 20 percent alcohol) shall yield total extractives not to exceed those prescribed in § 175.300(c)(3); lithium extractives not to exceed 0.025 milligram per square inch of surface; and chromium extractives not to exceed 0.05 microgram per square inch of surface.

(e) The coatings are used as food-contact surfaces for bulk reusable containers intended for storing, handling, and transporting food.

## PART 176—INDIRECT FOOD ADDITIVES: PAPER AND PAPERBOARD COMPONENTS

### Subpart A [Reserved]

### Subpart B—Substances for Use Only as Components of Paper and Paperboard

#### Sec.

- 176.110 Acrylamide-acrylic acid resins.
- 176.120 Alkyl ketene dimers.
- 176.130 Anti-offset substances.
- 176.150 Chelating agents used in the manufacture of paper and paperboard.
- 176.160 Chromium (Cr III) complex of *N*-ethyl-*N*-heptadecylfluoro-octane sulfonyl glycine.
- 176.170 Components of paper and paperboard in contact with aqueous and fatty foods.
- 176.180 Components of paper and paperboard in contact with dry food.
- 176.200 Defoaming agents used in coatings.
- 176.210 Defoaming agents used in the manufacture of paper and paperboard.
- 176.230 3,5-Dimethyl-1,3,5,2*H*-tetrahydrothiadiazine-2-thione.
- 176.250 Poly-1,4,7,10,13-pentaaza-15-hydroxyhexadecane.
- 176.260 Pulp from reclaimed fiber.
- 176.300 Slimicides.
- 176.320 Sodium nitrate-urea complex.
- 176.350 Tamarind seed kernel powder.

AUTHORITY: 21 U.S.C. 321, 342, 346, 348, 379e.

SOURCE: 42 FR 14554, Mar. 15, 1977, unless otherwise noted.

EDITORIAL NOTE: Nomenclature changes to part 176 appear at 61 FR 14482, Apr. 2, 1996.

### Subpart A [Reserved]

### Subpart B—Substances for Use Only as Components of Paper and Paperboard

#### § 176.110 Acrylamide-acrylic acid resins.

Acrylamide-acrylic acid resins may be safely used as components of articles intended for use in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, transporting, or holding food, subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) Acrylamide-acrylic acid resins are produced by the polymerization of acrylamide with partial hydrolysis or by the copolymerization of acrylamide and acrylic acid.

(b) The acrylamide-acrylic acid resins contain less than 0.2 percent residual monomer.

(c) The resins are used as adjuvants in the manufacture of paper and paperboard in amounts not to exceed that necessary to accomplish the technical effect and not to exceed 2 percent by weight of the paper or paperboard.

#### § 176.120 Alkyl ketene dimers.

Alkyl ketene dimers may be safely used as a component of articles intended for use in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, transporting, or holding food, subject to the provisions of this section.

(a) The alkyl ketene dimers are manufactured by the dehydrohalogenation of the acyl halides derived from the fatty acids of animal or vegetable fats and oils.

(b) The alkyl ketene dimers are used as an adjuvant in the manufacture of paper and paperboard under such conditions that the alkyl ketene dimers and their hydrolysis products dialkyl ketones do not exceed 0.4 percent by weight of the paper or paperboard.

(c) The alkyl ketene dimers may be used in the form of an aqueous emulsion which may contain sodium lignosulfonate as a dispersant.

#### § 176.130 Anti-offset substances.

Substances named in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section may be safely